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66170 7590 11/27/2012 Snell & Wilmer L.L.P. (AMEX) ONE ARIZONA CENTER 400 E. VAN BUREN STREET PHOENIX, AZ 85004-2202				
EXAMINER LEWIS, LISA C				
ART UNIT 2495		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 11/27/2012		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/601,468

Applicant(s)

DRAUGHON ET AL.

Examiner

Lisa Lewis

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05/29/2012.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on ____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-20 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date see attached

- 3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 4) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's response with amendments filed 05/29/2012 has been received and entered.

Response to Amendment and Arguments

Applicant's arguments have been carefully considered and are deemed moot in view of the new grounds of rejection presented below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):

(a) IN GENERAL.—The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor or joint inventor of carrying out the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), first paragraph:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1-7 and 9-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(a) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

3. The limitation "independent of dynamic access by a second intended recipient" does not have support in the specification. Applicant points to paragraph [0024] "In another embodiment of the invention, a save feature is available to the user. Using the save feature, the expiration date of the message is extended by a period, of time established by the user or a default by the system.

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Such functionality may be provided by changing the expiration date field in the message database". However, this paragraph gives no indication that the inaccessibility of the message to the first user is independent of dynamic access by the second user.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-10, 12-14, and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Janacek et al (US 6,684,248) in view of Poplawski et al (US 2003/0208441) in further view of Choubey et al (US 7,305,430) in further view of Choksi (US 6,477,243) and Muhonen (US 7,532,894).

Claims 1 and 20:

As per claim 1, Janacek discloses:

1. Associating, by a computer based system for facilitating access to messages, a primary message with a first intended recipient by a first identifier (i.e. NuID or email address of the recipient as identified by the toEmail field in the table seen in column 13), wherein the primary message is stored for retrieval in a common storage area of a database (Fig 1, database 13; col 3, line 66-col 4, line 2; col 4, line 26-29; col 4, lines 46-60; col 6, lines 5-9; col 8, lines 42-51; and col 12, line 59-col 13, line 67). *Note that the message database, i.e. CMMSg Database discussed in cited columns 12-13, is capable of holding messages that are addressed to a recipient identified by the toEmail field and messages that were also sent to other users identified by the ccEmail and bccEmail fields. This message database is used to store all messages. One skilled should appreciate that email*

messages could be sent to a single user or multiple users, thus since Janacek's message database is capable of keeping track of both types of messages, and his message database is used to store all messages, his message database is used to store both single-recipient and multiple-recipient messages in a common storage area.

2. Notifying, by the computer based system, the first intended recipient of the primary message stored in the database using a notification message (i.e. email message) generated by a processing device, wherein the notification message contains an address of or a link to a secure website, by transmitting the notification message to the first intended recipient (col 5, lines 7-32; col 8, lines 64-67; and col 10, lines 1-5).
3. Providing, by the computer based system, the website for the first intended recipient to view the primary message (col 5, lines 13-36).
4. Authenticating, by the computer based system, the first intended recipient using a second identifier associated with the intended recipient (col 5, lines 13-36; col 8, lines 3-17; and col 11, lines 20-24).
5. Searching, by the computer based system, primary messages stored in the common storage area of the database to find primary messages for the first intended recipient by matching the first identifier with a primary message associated with the first identifier (col 6, lines 15-18 and 27-31; col 7, lines 22-64; col 8, lines 15-17; and col 10, lines 62-67). *Messages that have not yet been processed are pre-processed by searching the messages for any messages having an email address which matches a particular recipient's email address.*
6. Providing, by the computer based system, the primary message associated with the first identifier to the first intended recipient for display by the first intended recipient (col 5, lines 33-36).

Janacek does not disclose wherein in response to no second identifier associated with the first intended recipient, the first intended recipient is prompted to create or register a second identifier. However, Poplawski discloses of a message alert system which in response no second identifier (i.e. username and password) associated with the first intended recipient, the first intended recipient is prompted to create or register a second identifier (paragraphs 29 and 38-40; and Fig 5).

At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Janacek's invention such that rather than automatically creating a second identifier for the first intended recipient if there is no second identifier associated with the first intended recipient, Janacek's invention instead prompted the first intended recipient to create or register a second identifier. It would have been obvious to do so because replacing the mechanism in which the second identifier is created in Janacek's invention using the one used by Poplawski's invention is simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results. Both mechanisms accomplish the same end result of creating a second identifier.

Janacek also does not explicitly disclose the primary message being stored for dynamic access by the first intended recipient and maintaining, by the computer based system, the message in the common storage area of the database for dynamic retrieval by a second intended recipient. However, these limitations are disclosed by Choubey (col 3, lines 39-55 and col 4, lines 27-52). Note that in Choubey's invention if a message has multiple recipients (i.e. is intended for a first and second recipient), a single copy of the message is stored in a common storage area and this single message is then dynamically retrieved for both the first and second intended recipient. Note also that while Choubey's invention stores a single copy of this shared message if the total storage space needed to store a single copy of each recipient exceeds a specified value, Choubey does not limit what this size could be, thus one skilled having common sense should appreciate

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that any size could be set, including such that a single copy is always stored for shared messages no matter the size limit for storage.

At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to further modify Janacek's invention such that if the (particular) primary message has multiple intended (customer) recipients, a single copy of the primary message is stored in a common storage area for dynamic retrieval as per Choubey's teachings. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because it would reduce data storage requirements associated with the email message (Choubey: col 1, lines 57-61).

The combination invention of Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey discussed above differs from the invention being claimed by applicant in that the primary message is an email message transmitted via email, while in the invention being claimed in claim 1, the primary message is not transmitted via email and dynamic access by a second intended recipient to the primary message is provided via a website. However, Choksi discloses that email is not the only type of message that can be sent and accessed by a recipient via a website (col 2, lines 17-32). As such, from Choksi's teachings it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey's combination invention so that the primary message is a message is not transmitted via email and access to the primary message by intended recipients is provided via a website. Note that while Choksi specifically discusses fax messages being accessed via a website, one skilled having common sense should appreciate that any type of message could be accessed via a website and the primary message would have some form of first identifier which indicates who the intended recipients of the messages are. For example, for a fax message, the first identifier could be the fax number of the intended recipient instead of an email address. The rationale for why it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey's combination invention in the manner discussed using Choksi's teachings is so that doing so is nothing more than simple substitution of one known element for another to

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obtain predictable results. In this case we are only substituting the element which is used to send the primary message from something which sends emails to one which sends some other form of messages and allows access to the messages via a provided website.

As per the limitation of wherein content of the primary message is first communicated to the first intended recipient via the secure website, it is taught by Poplawski (paragraphs 11-12, 29, 35, 41-42, and 44), thus is obvious to Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey-Choksi's combination invention. Note Poplawski's primary message is generated at the website itself and the user must authenticate at the secure website in order to gain access to the entire message rather than just a summary.

As per the limitation that both the first intended recipient and second intended recipient both access the primary message via the secure website, as discussed above, Janacek and Poplawski already makes obvious accessing a primary message via a secure website and Choubey already makes obvious allowing multiple recipients access to the same message, thus the limitation is obvious to Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey-Choksi's combination invention.

Further, Janacek, Poplawski, Choubey, and Choksi do not teach that the inaccessibility of the access to the message is independent of dynamic access by the second user.

However, Muhonen teaches that different users can have different time expiry profiles - see column 9 lines 16-23, for example.

It would have been obvious to modify the teachings of Janacek, Poplawski, Choubey, and Choksi by using different time expiry profiles for different users, for the purpose of allowing customizable access rights to a document/message, based upon the beneficial teachings provided by Muhonen.

Claim 20 is directed towards a system which implements the method of claim 1 and is rejected for much the same reasons. Note that Janacek, Poplawski, Choubey, and Choksi's

inventions are implemented using computers and a computer network, thus a computer network communicating with a memory; a memory communicating with a processor for facilitating access to messages; and the processor, when executing a computer program is configured to execute the method as recited in claim 1 is inherent to Janacek, Poplawski, Choubey, and Choksi's combination invention since all computers have a memory and processor communicating with each other and the processor executing instruction to implement one or more methods. Note also that Janacek, Poplawski, Choubey, and Choksi's combination invention are implemented on a computer network used to send and receive messages.

Claim 9:

Janacek discloses:

1. Associating, by a computer based system for facilitating access to messages, a primary message and with a first identifier (i.e. NuID and/or email address of the recipient as identified by the toEmail field in the table seen in column 13) corresponding to a first intended customer recipient, wherein the first identifier includes an account code (col 4, line 48-col 5, line 6; col 7, lines 15-17; col 8, lines 15-17; and col 13, lines 35-41—toEmail, ccEmail, and bccEmail), wherein the primary message is stored in a common storage area of a secured database (Fig 1, encrypted database 13; col 3, line 66-col 4, line 2; col 4, line 26-29; col 4, lines 46-60; col 6, lines 5-9; col 8, lines 42-51; and col 12, line 59-col 13, line 67). *Note that the message database, i.e. CMMSg Database discussed in cited columns 12-13, is capable of holding messages that are addressed to a recipient identified by the toEmail field and messages that were also sent to other users identified by the ccEmail and bccEmail fields. This message database is used to store all messages. One skilled should appreciate that email messages could be sent to a single user or multiple users, thus since Janacek's message database is capable of keeping track of both*

- types of messages, and his message database is used to store all messages, his message database is used to store both single-recipient and multiple-recipient messages in a common storage area. Message database 13 is encrypted, thus is secure.*
2. Notifying, by the computer based system, the first intended customer recipient of the primary message stored in the secure database storage system by an electronic mail generated by a processing device, wherein the electronic mail contains an address of or a link to a website, by transmitting the electronic mail to the first intended customer recipient (col 5, lines 7-12; col 8, lines 64-67; and col 10, lines 1-5).
 3. Providing, by the computer based system, the secure website for the first intended customer recipient to view the primary message (col 5, lines 13-36).
 4. Authenticating, by the computer based system, the first intended customer recipient to view the message at the secure website using a second identifier associated with the first intended customer recipient (col 5, lines 13-36; col 8, lines 3-17; and col 11, lines 20-24).
One skilled should appreciate that websites that require log-in are typically secure websites.
 5. Searching, by the computer based system, the primary messages stored in the common storage area of the secure database for the first identifier to find the single-recipient message associated with the first identifier to be viewed by the first intended customer recipient (col 6, lines 15-18 and 27-31; col 7, lines 22-64; col 8, lines 15-17; and col 10, lines 62-67). *Messages that have not yet been processed are pre-processed by searching the messages for any messages having an email address which matches a particular recipient's email address.*
 6. Providing, by the computer based system, the message associated with the first intended customer recipient to the first intended customer recipient (col 5, lines 33-36).

Janacek does not disclose wherein in response to no second identifier associated with the first intended customer recipient, the first intended customer recipient is prompted to create or register a second identifier. However, Poplawski discloses of a message alert system in which in response to no second identifier (i.e. username and password) associated with the first intended customer recipient, the first intended customer recipient is prompted to create or register a second identifier (paragraphs 29 and 38-40; and Fig 5).

At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Janacek's invention such that rather than automatically creating a second identifier for the first intended customer recipient if there is no second identifier associated with the first intended customer recipient, Janacek's invention instead prompted the first intended customer recipient to create or register a second identifier. It would have been obvious to do so because replacing the mechanism in which the second identifier is created in Janacek's invention using the one used by Poplawski's invention is simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results. Both mechanisms accomplish the same end result of creating a second identifier.

Janacek also does not explicitly disclose maintaining, by the computer based system, the primary message in the common storage area of the secure database for dynamic retrieval by a second intended recipient. However, this limitation is disclosed by Choubey (col 3, lines 39-55 and col 4, lines 27-52). Note that in Choubey's invention if a message has multiple recipients (i.e. is intended for a first and second recipient), a single copy of the message is stored in a common storage area and this single message is then dynamically retrieved for both the first and second intended recipient. Note also that while Choubey's invention stores a single copy of this shared message if the total storage space needed to store a single copy of each recipient exceeds a specified value, Choubey does not limit what this size could be, thus one skilled having common

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sense should appreciate that any size could be set, including such that a single copy is always stored for shared messages no matter the size limit for storage.

At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to further modify Janacek's invention such that if the (particular) message has multiple intended (customer) recipients, a single copy of the message is stored in a common storage area of Janacek's secure database for dynamic retrieval as per Choubey's teachings. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because it would reduce data storage requirements associated with the email message (Choubey: col 1, lines 57-61).

The combination invention of Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey discussed above differs from the invention being claimed by applicant in that the primary message is an email message transmitted via email, while in the invention being claimed in claim 9, the primary message is not transmitted via email and dynamic access by a second intended recipient to the primary message is provided via a website. However, Choksi discloses that email is not the only type of message that can be sent and accessed by a recipient via a website (col 2, lines 17-32). As such, from Choksi's teachings it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey's combination invention so that the primary message is a message is not transmitted via email and access to the primary message by intended recipients is provided via a website. Note that while Choksi specifically discusses fax messages being accessed via a website, one skilled having common sense should appreciate that any type of message could be accessed via a website and the primary message would have some form of first identifier which indicates who the intended recipients of the messages are. For example, for a fax message, the first identifier could be the fax number of the intended recipient instead of an email address. The rationale for why it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey's combination invention in the manner discussed using Choksi's teachings is so that doing so is nothing more than simple substitution of one known element for another to

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obtain predictable results. In this case we are only substituting the element which is used to send the primary message from something which sends emails to one which sends some other form of messages and allows access to the messages via a provided website.

As per the limitation of wherein content of the primary message is first communicated to the first intended recipient via the secure website, it is taught by Poplawski (paragraphs 11-12, 29, 35, 41-42, and 44), thus is obvious to Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey-Choksi's combination invention. Note Poplawski's primary message is generated at the website itself and the user must authenticate at the secure website in order to gain access to the entire message rather than just a summary.

As per the limitation that both the first intended recipient and second intended recipient both access the primary message via the secure website, as discussed above, Janacek and Poplawski already makes obvious accessing a primary message via a secure website and Choubey already makes obvious allowing multiple recipients access to the same message, thus the limitation is obvious to Janacek-Poplawski-Choubey-Choksi's combination invention.

Further, Janacek, Poplawski, Choubey, and Choksi do not teach that the inaccessibility of the access to the message is independent of dynamic access by the second user.

However, Muhonen teaches that different users can have different time expiry profiles - see column 9 lines 16-23, for example.

It would have been obvious to modify the teachings of Janacek, Poplawski, Choubey, and Choksi by using different time expiry profiles for different users, for the purpose of allowing customizable access rights to a document/message, based upon the beneficial teachings provided by Muhonen.

Claim 2:

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Janacek further discloses wherein the first identifier is an account code (col 4, line 61-col 5, line 1 and col 10, lines 62-67).

Claim 3:

Janacek further discloses wherein the second identifier is a combination of a user identification and a password (col 5, lines 13-36; col 8, lines 3-17; and col 11, lines 20-24).

Claims 5 and 12:

Janacek further discloses wherein the primary message includes a message portion; and an attachment file in a format that is different from a format of the message portion (col 4, lines 48-56).

Claims 6 and 13:

Janacek further discloses a step of encrypting the website to view primary messages using an encryption method (col 8, lines 23-27). SSL uses encryption.

Claims 7 and 14:

Janacek further discloses wherein the encryption method is SSL (col 8, lines 23-27).

Claim 10:

Janacek further discloses wherein the primary message includes at least one of customer account information, a financial statement, a special offer, a response to an inquiry, and a transaction confirmation (col 4, lines 48-53; col 8, lines 64-67; and col 10, lines 7-16).

Claims 15 and 18:

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Janacek, Choubey, Poplawski, and Choksi disclose all the limitations of claims 1 and 9. Poplawski further disclose providing a second address of or link to a secure webpage on the secure website, the secure webpage containing the primary message, after successfully authenticating the intended (customer) recipient (paragraphs 10, 29, 44, and 46).

Claims 16 and 19:

Janacek, Choubey, Poplawski, and Choksi disclose all the limitations of claims 1 and 9. Janacek does not explicitly disclose wherein in response to the particular primary message/the primary message having multiple intended (customer) recipients, a separate copy of the (particular) primary message is not stored in the database for each intended (customer) recipient. However, Choubey discloses the limitation (col 1, lines 55-61).

Claim 17:

Janacek further discloses wherein the second identifier is at least one of a user identification, an email address, and a password (col 5, lines 13-36; col 8, lines 3-17; and col 11, lines 20-24).

Claims 4 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Janacek et al (US 6,684,248) in view of Poplawski et al (US 2003/0208441) in further view of Choubey et al (US 7,305,430) in further view of Choksi (US 6,477,243) and Muhonen (US 7,532,894) in further view of Fung et al (US 2002/0055909).

Claims 4 and 11:

Janacek does not explicitly disclose wherein the second identifier is/includes a physical characteristic of the first intended (customer) recipient identifiable by a biometric identification

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system. However, Fung discloses use of an identifier that is a physical characteristic of the user that is identifiable by a biometric identification system (paragraphs 148-149).

At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to further modify Janacek's invention such that after a user is authenticated via a password as the second identifier the first time, a biometric identification system was used in place of the password as part of the second identifier as per Fung's teachings according to the limitations further recited in claims 4 and 11. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because a biometric identifier is more secure than a password since it cannot be forgotten by the user.

Conclusion

A reference to specific paragraphs, columns, pages, or figures in a cited prior art reference is not limited to preferred embodiments or any specific examples. It is well settled that a prior art reference, in its entirety, must be considered for all that it expressly teaches and fairly suggests to one having ordinary skill in the art. Stated differently, a prior art disclosure reading on a limitation of Applicant's claim cannot be ignored on the ground that other embodiments disclosed were instead cited. Therefore, the Examiner's citation to a specific portion of a single prior art reference is not intended to exclusively dictate, but rather, to demonstrate an exemplary disclosure commensurate with the specific limitations being addressed. *In re Heck*, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting *In re Lemelson*, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)). *In re: Upsher-Smith Labs. v. Pamlab, LLC*, 412 F.3d 1319, 1323, 75 USPQ2d 1213, 1215 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1264, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1782 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Labs., Inc.*, 874 F.2d 804, 807, 10 USPQ2d 1843, 1846 (Fed. Cir. 1989); *In re Fracalossi*, 681 F.2d 792, 794 n.1, 215 USPQ 569, 570 n.1 (CCPA 1982); *In re Lambert*, 545 F.2d 747, 750, 192 USPQ 278, 280 (CCPA 1976); *In re Bozek*, 416 F.2d 1385, 1390, 163 USPQ 545, 549 (CCPA 1969).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lisa Lewis whose telephone number is (571) 270-7724. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Farid Homayounmehr can be reached on (571) 272-3739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Lisa Lewis/
Examiner, Art Unit 2495